

- 1: Nachtigall, Horst. Tierradentro, Archäologie und Ethnographie einer Kolumbianischen Landschaft /Tierradentro, Archeology and Ethnography of a Colombian Region/. Mainzer Studien zur Kultur- und Völkerkunde, Vol. 2. Zürich: Origo Publishing House, 1955.

Pp. 327; glossary; bibliography; 2 maps; 37 figures; 213 illustrations; index of maps, illustrations and figures./HRAF MS: pp. 1-iii, 1-303/.

Personal copy of T. J. O'Leary.

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Frieda Schütze.

Only pp. 1-20, 97-327 and end illustrative pages I-II, XI-XXI, and LXXVII-CXXIII have been processed for this file. Omitted from the Files are sections on the archaeology of the Tierradentro region.

[This source presents a valuable contribution to the study of the ethnography of the Paez Indians, one of the largest Indian tribes of Colombia, enclosed largely within the Tierradentro region. This region is located in the southern part of the country and forms part of the eastern portion of the department of Cauca. In his study of the ethnography of the Paez, the author has concentrated his attention primarily on the community or parcialidad of Calderas. Outside of a few introductory remarks regarding the geographical position of Tierradentro and the prehistoric cultures of the region (the major portion of the archaeological material not having been translated), the author begins his meticulous study of Paez ethnography with

1: Nachtigall, Horst.

some general notes on culture history, demography and anthropometry and then proceeds to more specific information on various aspects of Paez material culture, with emphasis on dwellings, clothing and ornament, economy, crafts and techniques, and trade and transportation. The remainder of the source is concerned with the Paez life cycle, a brief analysis of political and family organization, law, language, religion, music and folklore.

The author, a member of the Institut für Völkerkunde of the University of Mainz, was assisted in the field by his wife who helped in preparing the manuscript for publication. The author gathered much of his data with the assistance of two native Spanish-speaking interpreters, Marcos Antonio Penkue and Victoriano Piñakué, the latter of whom was treated in an antagonistic fashion by the majority of the Paez in the community.

An excellent summary of Paez culture will be found on pages 238-248.

The German-Paez vocabulary which has not been translated for this source will be found only in the foreign text, category 116, pp. 228-251. Complete captions for the maps, figures, and illustrations appearing at the end of the text (following p. 250) will be found in category 116, pp. 295-303.]

Field date: 1952-1953

Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Processed in 1966

- 2: Pittier de Fábrega, Henry. Ethnographic and Linguistic Notes on Paez Indians of Tierra Adentro, Cauca, Colombia. Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, Vol. 1, pp. 301-356. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1907

6 plates (including 1 map).

Yale: Nk10 Am35f v. 1-6.

/The data collected in this source are essentially a summary of previously known information on the Paez Indians (primarily from the writings of Castillo y Orozco of about the year 1735), supplemented by information gathered by the author during his brief stay of a few days in 1906 at the Paez villages of Tacueyo at the headwaters of the Palo river and at Huila, at the junction of the San Vicente and Paez rivers on the Indian reservation known as Tierra Adentro. The notes presented in the first half of this source give a brief ethnographic sketch of the Paez Indians, with particular reference to archaeology, location and

2: Pittier de Fabrega, Henry.

identification, physical characteristics, diseases, clothing and personal ornaments, house types, bridge construction, diet, cultivated plants, religion and superstition. The remainder of the source deals with various Paez linguistic elements such as phonetics, grammar, and vocabulary. The analysis of these latter data may be of value to those interested in Paez values and classification systems. /

Field Date: 1906
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4,5
Processed in 1965

- 3: Bernal Villa, Segundo. Aspectos de la Cultura Paéz. Mitología y Cuentos de la Parcialidad de Calderas, Tierradentro /Aspects of Paéz Culture. Mythology and Tales from the Parcialidad of Calderas, Tierradentro/. Revista Colombiana de Antropología, Vol. 1, pp. 279-309. Bogotá: Instituto Colombiana de Antropología, 1953.

Yale: C71e A28r 1. /HRAF MS: pp. 1-32/.

Translated from the Spanish for the Human Relations Area Files by Ariane Brunel.

[This source is divided into two parts, the first of which is concerned with the geography and certain aspects of Paéz ethnography, such as economy, population, dress, political structure, magic and medicine, use of coca, marriage, and religion, while the second part is concerned wholly with the mythology of the Parcialidad of Calderas, located in the heart of the Tierradentro region, Colombia. The data on mythology were collected by the author from native informants through intermediary interpreters. After each native myth presented in the text the author lists the interpreter and informant responsible. Alternate versions of the same myth are also given.]

Field date: 1952
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1966-1968

- 4: Bernal Villa, Segundo. Aspectos de la Cultura Paez. La Fiesta de San Juan en Calderas, Tierradentro Aspects of Paez Culture. The Fiesta of San Juan in Calderas, Tierradentro. Revista Colombiana de Folklore, n.s., Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 177-221. Bogota: Instituto Colombiana de Antropología, 1953.

Bibliography.

Yale: Colombia Nkg10 C71e II.1. /HRAF MS: pp. 1-58/.

Translated from the Spanish for the Human Relations Area Files by Ariane Brunel.

[This work is primarily a study of one of several religious fiestas celebrated by the Paez of Calderas during the calendar year. Prior to the actual discussion of the fiesta itself the author presents a brief survey of other aspects of Paez ethnography, such as roads and routes of travel in the region, land ownership, child training, the selection and building of a house, house types, the settlement plan of Calderas, marriage customs, mythology related to fire, and the "conservatism" of the inhabitants of Calderas in contrast to the "liberalism" of the majority of Indians living outside this community but within the Tierradentro region. In reference to the fiesta of San Juan, much information is presented on preliminary preparation, such as selection and duties of ceremonial officials--the fiesteros, albaceros, and mayordomos, preparation of food and drink, candle and firework manufacture, "cleaning" of the church, and types of music and musical instruments used in the fiesta. The remainder of the source describes in detail the fiesta itself, accompanying religious ceremonies and related phenomena (e.g., the breakdown of costs involved in the ceremonies).]

Field date: 1952-1953

Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Processed in 1966-1968

- 5: Bernal Villa, Segundo. Medicina y Magia entre los Paeces / Medicine and Magic among the Paez/. Revista Colombiana de Antropología. Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 219-264. Bogota: Instituto Colombiana de Antropología, 1954.

Bibliography.

Yale: C71e A28r "2. /HRAF MS: pp. 1-57/.

Translated from the Spanish for the Human Relations Area Files by Ariane Brunel.

[This paper presents a comprehensive study of the function and scope of shamanism and sorcery in Paez society. The author compares and contrasts the shaman and sorcerer in regard to training and acquisition of "power," their individual statuses in the society, psychological characteristics, and the socio-dynamic value of sorcery and shamanism. Chapter 1 deals primarily with the shaman and his function in the society with particular emphasis on his role in curing ceremonies and in the various purification rites. Chapter 2 is concerned almost entirely with the sorcerer and the methods he uses in his office. Additional data are also to be found on Paez concepts of sickness and the various types of plants used in their cure.]

Field date: 1954-1953

Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Processed in 1966-1968

- 6: Bernal Villa, Segundo. Economía de los Paez /The Economy of the Paez/. Revista Colombiana de Antropología, Vol. 3, pp. 291-367. Bogotá: Instituto Colombiana de Antropología, 1954.

13 plates (pp. 95-107 in HRAF MS.); numerous unnumbered tables; bibliography.
/HRAF MS: pp. 1-116/.

Yales: C71e A28r 3.

Translated from the Spanish for the Human Relations Area Files by Ariane Brunel.

[This source provides an excellent comprehensive summary of Paez economy, based primarily for its major substantive part on agriculture, and further supplemented by livestock-raising, and to a lesser degree hunting, gathering and fishing. Each of the above aspects are thoroughly discussed in detail in the text with comparisons being made between several Paez parcialidades (San Andrés, Lame, Mosoco and Calderas) as to over-all economic productivity. In addition to these data on Paez economy the author also presents additional ethnographic information on the mingas (communal work groups), and communal tasks as a whole, property, division of labor by sex, tenant farming in San Andrés, diet and food preparation, trading, family income and expenses, and the effects of acculturation on Paez society. The work contains many illustrative tables showing economic production, family income and expenses, etc./

Field dates: 1952-1953

Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Processed in 1966-1968

- 7: Hernández de Alba, Gregorio. The Highland Tribes of Southern Colombia [in part]. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 143, Vol. 2, pp. 915-927, 937-956. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1946.

8 plates (numbered 185-192).

HRAF! Copy.

[This source provides a general summary of Paez ethnography in highly compact form. The first part of the source, pp. 915-927, is primarily concerned with Paez culture history and relationships with the Spanish colonial powers, but data on geography, tribal divisions, agriculture, and language may also be found in this section. In addition to the Paez proper, the author also discusses various aspects of the ethnography of the closely related sub-tribes of the Paez, namely the Andaquí, Moguez, Pijao, Timana, and Yalcon. Additional information is to be found in this source on the Pasto (SC17) including the Popayanense and the Quillacinga, which has been subheaded. The second part of this source, pp. 937-956, deals in more detail with Paez and Moguez ethnography, primarily agriculture, domesticated animals, food preparation, house types, bridge construction, transportation, dress and ornaments, various aspects of manufacture, trade, social and political organization, the life cycle, warfare, aesthetic and recreational activities, religion, and beliefs about sickness.

The author was assisted in the field by his wife who was particularly helpful in preparing the section on marriage, and in the preparation of the source as a whole, by the Bureau of American Ethnology, the

7: Hernández de Alba, Gregorio.

Library of Congress. and the Library of the Pan American Union.]

Field date: no date
Analyst: John Belerle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1966

- 8: Bernal Villa, Segundo. Bases para el Estudio de la Organización Social de los Paez /Bases for the Study of the Social Organization of the Paez/. Revista Colombiana de Antropología, Vol. 4. pp. 165-188. Bogota: Instituto Colombiano de Antropología, 1955.

2 text figures; family genealogy chart; bibliography.

Yale: C71e A28r 4. /HRAF MS: pp. 1-36/.

Translated from the Spanish for the Human Relations Area Files by Sydney Muirden.

/A major portion of this source is concerned with Paez social organization from the standpoint of kinship terminology (which the author identifies as being "...classificatory and bilateral"), and various aspects of kinship relations--grandparent, cousin, avuncular and nepotic, and in-law. These data, gathered with the help of a native interpreter, Victoriano Piffakué (the same individual used by Nachtigall in the gathering of his ethnographic data, see 1: Nachtigall, this file), were further checked as to reliability by showing them to informants from the parcialidades of San Andrés and Mosoco who verified their authenticity, with only minor changes. The work concludes with a study of Paez family organization and marriage customs, particularly the amaño or trial marriage./

Field date: 1953-1954

Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Processed in 1966-1968